

Norwich Bulletin

and Gaffney

124 YEARS OLD

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Norwich, Monday, Feb. 16, 1920.

CIRCULATION

WEEK ENDING FEB. 14th, 1920

10,575

WILSON AND LANSING.

That Secretary Lansing should leave the president's cabinet did not cause much surprise. It had been anticipated for some time that his resignation might be expected. On the other hand there was surprise in the fact that the resignation was requested and that it was sought on the ground given.

In the claim that his calling of the cabinet members together was usurpation of the duties of the president it showed a highly sensitive and entirely unjustified attitude on the part of the president, who apparently gives no consideration to the necessity of having the nation's welfare looked after during his incapacity. Not being able to look after the duties that devolve upon him and not doing anything to meet the situation as matters of more than ordinary importance arose, it was no more than should have been expected that there should be gatherings of the cabinet members to determine what should be done to keep the ship of state going and headed right. Instead of being censured for such action it was something for which he should have been commended, and that it is believed will be the attitude of the country.

That, however, the whole story of the president's action, and that which lies back of it, has not been told seems probable. That it may have had its beginning at the peace conference, when the secretary of state is known to have held different views than the president is not improbable.

The president of course has the right to select his own cabinet and to make changes when he desires. But when he seeks to make changes on the ground that a member has been meeting an emergency created by the president's physical inability to measure up to his own job he cannot expect that he is going to find the country approving of such an arbitrary action. On the other hand to have his resignation asked for under such circumstances will reflect no discredit upon Secretary Lansing, but why he should be made the goat when the whole cabinet participated, and that no protest came when the president knew all the time that the meetings were being held and what was being done is what increases the astonishment.

CLEARING THE STREETS.

In many cities in this part of the country the problem of getting rid of the great amount of snow in order to permit travel through the streets has been encountered. Many suggestions have been offered and many plans have been tried, flame throwers and streams of water being employed in some instances, but the plan that brings the real success in the clearing away of the snow and ice.

That this clogging of the streets should cause so much trouble is due to the fact that it occurs so infrequently that only temporary measures for dealing with it can be put into operation. It is just a case of going at it with pick, shovel and teams and as large a number of men as can be employed and keep the fight up until the situation is relieved.

There are not many winters when there is such trouble as has been experienced this year. Either the storms are less severe or else the accumulations of one are gotten rid of before another comes, but this winter has been a steady piling up of one snow and ice storm after another.

Where trolleys have been able to open up their lines they have furnished a lane of travel for vehicles until it becomes necessary to turn out, on single lines, for cars or teams going the other way. The real trouble comes of course in the business section where streets are narrow and into which are thrown the snow and ice from the sidewalks on either side which in some instances amount to about as much as the snow on the street originally fell in the street. Such streets are naturally impassable when a car line runs through the center until they have been cleared.

Old Sol will do it in time but an impatient people is not disposed to wait that long. Consequently the example of everyone getting out and digging until relief is obtained is a grand one, and at the same time there can be an occasional expression of thankfulness that such winters are few and far between.

KOLCHAK'S END.

After an extremely stormy period, during which he was reported as having escaped, having been given protection by different forces and having been taken prisoner, it appears that Admiral Kolchak, the leader of the Russian anti-Bolshevik forces in the east, after suffering repeated defeat has been killed, and thus ends the career of one of the Russians who was trying to bring order out of chaos.

There was much faith placed in the ability of Kolchak. For a time he appeared to be able to get a large following for the government that he organized and to establish a unity among various factions which had not previously existed. His forces were successful for a while in driving back the red army, but collapse followed success. Trouble with supplies, inability to control subordinates, the breaking away of certain divisions and the general distrust of

the different elements encountered and out of which it was necessary for him to get his support all followed the reversals which his army experienced. Just as soon as he was forced to retreat and to keep retreating his prestige declined and when the time came that his government split and he was forced to surrender his command to others he found his troubles multiplied, respect gone and his life in peril. Those who opposed his rule not only succeeded in destroying his government but they had eliminated him completely. Admiral Kolchak made a hard fight for the retrieving of Russia but he lost through his inability to get and maintain control where he had set up his government. His execution though unwarranted is only what might be expected under revolutionary conditions.

MAKING INCOME TAX REPORTS.

It is with interest that it is noted that the revenue collector for this district has again decided to send representatives into the different towns for the purpose of advising those who must pay income taxes relative to the filling out of their blanks. There are those who have gone through the experience in past years who should consider themselves as fully posted unless they are confronted with new conditions arising since the last report, but there are doubtless new payers of this tax, as well as many others who are not familiar with such work, even in the simplest detail, who will require the aid of those who can be rated through their experience and knowledge of the law as experts in such matters.

It is important in connection with the making out of the income tax reports that it should not be delayed until the last day. The thing to do is to make an early start. Just as soon as possible after the instructions get here. Carry your problems to them, get their advice or let them assist in the figuring, but it is quite important that those to be helped should not appear all at one time so that there would be a waiting list while at other hours of the day the deputies would be waiting around with nothing to do.

Heretofore there has been but one instructor named here and his work especially during the evening hours was increased as the last day was approached. It can therefore be appreciated that the appointment of two this time will do much to relieve the rush, but even with two there still remains the fact that better attention is bound to be given to those who come early and keep from creating a crowd. It is bound to be more satisfactory to all concerned to avoid the confusion that always attend the eleventh hour efforts.

THE PUBLIC WELFARE.

Ever since the effort was made a few months ago to include the whole country in a coal strike and make it suffer all sorts of inconveniences and hardships as the result thereof, eyes have been directed toward Kansas where prompt steps were taken to oppose such a thing and prevent it in the future. The governor of that state took over the mines and worked them until legislation was passed by the assembly requiring continuity of service where the public interest is involved, and setting up an industrial court for dealing with such disputes.

The determination of the miners to fight the legislation and after it was passed to strike in protest quickly ended. In connection with the recent call of the railroad men for a strike there has been a conference of the officials and Governor Allen of Kansas which has resulted in a determination to submit the law to the industrial court, rather than fight the law in a state where it was declared by the governor that "the laws of Kansas will be enforced."

Since this decision in Kansas it has been decided to indefinitely postpone the strike everywhere. This followed the conference with President Wilson and the expectation is that the claims will be submitted to the board which it is hoped will be created under the pending railroad legislation.

But in view of the success accomplished in Kansas where the public welfare is carefully protected there appears to be no reason why there should not be similar protection in other states. In fact in the whole country through federal legislation. Public welfare is something which has gotten a cold shoulder in the past, whether capital or labor instigated lockouts or strikes. The Kansas law brings it from darkness to light and looks to a sensible adjustment of labor troubles. Justice to all concerned is only what should be sought in any case.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

With potato peelers in Chicago demanding \$3 a day, why not take 'em? The fact that a man is not a candidate for president doesn't necessitate his removal of his hat from the ring.

The man on the corner says: Evidence piles up that the people are partial to the day when a dollar will go farther.

Even though Giltow gets five to ten years in Sing Sing he will probably insist upon getting the freedom of the place.

If the former emperor of Austria still has a large fortune the Austria ought to strike him to help out on the needed loan.

There are very few things that are priced these days but what the salesman is free to advise will be higher when the new stock comes in.

How difficult it is to please some people is shown by the suit for divorce by a New York woman who insisted her husband was too good.

If as claimed the president is conciliatory to the treaty, he is changing, but it will be safer to wait and see just how conciliatory he is before passing.

When the former crown prince says "Take me instead of the boy" it's too much. All Germany should be sought before he makes such a sacrifice.

The effort to kill the government free seed appropriation was unsuccessful, but the fact that there will be a quarter of a million spent in this way doesn't necessarily mean an increase in home gardening.

WOMAN IN LIFE AND IN THE KITCHEN

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Remember that a piano deteriorates if not used.

Turn a silk glove wrong side out before washing.

Any banana may be used for making marmalade.

Always make a careful list before going to market.

Do not allow silver to stand unwashed overnight.

Potatoes and salt mackerel make an excellent salad.

Soiled clothing should not be allowed in the bedroom.

A little sweet cream will keep caramel filling from "sugaring."

A shoe horn will help when you are putting tight rubber on a child's feet.

Alyssum sown in boxes makes a good flower for the winter flower room.

A little sage and onion are necessary in chicken dressing, if one wishes it savory.

Heavy leather articles, such as luggage, need dressing with oil once a year to keep them pliable.

Slicing hard cooked eggs will be easy and successful if you will heat your knife in very hot water before using. Do not wipe the water from the knife.

Always examine your children's toys before allowing them to play with them. The paint may come off and the child may get it on his face.

When apples have lost much of their flavor and acidity an appetizing sauce can be made by stewing them with diluted lemon juice, using one cup of cider to three of water.

POLISHING FAUCETS.

For cleaning brass faucets, lemon and salt have been widely recommended. The bright polish does result, but unless the acid is followed by a rub with sweet oil, verdigris forms in all the moldings. Better than acids is rotten stone and oil. If the brass is very dark, or any one of several brass polishes, or a chemically treated brass polishing cloth. Brass cleaned with ammonia tarnishes again.

Polish more quickly than if polished by friction.

USES OF SALT.

Salt in the oven under baking tins will prevent their scorching on the bottom.

Salt puts out fire in the chimney.

Salt and vinegar will remove stains from discolored teaup.

Salt and soda are excellent for bee stings.

Salt thrown on soot which has fallen on the carpet will prevent stain.

Salt in whitewash makes it stick.

Salt thrown on a coal fire which is low will revive it.

TO FRY PANCAKES.

Put a tablespoon of salt in a piece of cotton cloth. Tie the corners together securely and use them for a handle. Have your pancake griddle hot and perfectly free from grease.

Rub the griddle thoroughly with the salt bag and your cakes will fry a beautiful brown, and will not stick to the griddle. This method does away with the disagreeable odor of the grease.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

America is overfed—which is as injurious as being underfed.

Youth does not need makeup. If youth is healthy and animated, middle age and old age only reveal the ravages of time the more plainly when they endeavor to paint them over with factory colors.

It is a good idea to take a long, full breath, then blow very hard, expelling the air through a very small aperture of the lips, which will let out only a little air. After a blow like this, the blood will flow rapidly.

Watch a man playing a cornet to see how the blood is taken to the face by blowing.

There is a difference between the naturally chunky person who has hard fat and the watery fat type. It is just as natural for some people to be stout as it is for water to wet their fat well. That is, while they are plump they are solid and shapely. These people are hard to reduce because their flesh is hard and even though they perform very long and difficult activities they reduce but little.

The type of fat that should worry one is the soft, useless, shapeless kind that really amounts to an affliction. This kind of fat is due to inactivity and overeating of starches and sweets. The shortest road to normal for such people is to abstain completely from starches and sweets.

CARING FOR CUT GLASS.

Cut glass requires great care. Extremes of temperature will set deeply cut pieces to cracking and cause breakage. It is always well to wash cut glass in warm water and rinse in water nearly the same temperature.

Soap suds brings out the sparkle and colors in the glass. Be sure that the articles to be washed are reasonably near the temperature of the water.

To plunge a cold water glass into even moderately hot water will prove disastrous. Pieces not in constant use are better if wiped from the sudsy water without rinsing, as the cold water glass is more easily killed by clear water. A soft brush is excellent for washing, as it gets down into the deeply cut pattern as a cloth cannot.

SCOTCH PLAIDS IN TIES.

Reports emanating from manufacturers of men's neckwear tell of a good duplicate business in the novel tie in Scotch plaid scarf that was recently introduced by the retail trade. All of the various Scottish clans are represented in the plaids used in the ties in question, many of which lend quite a dash to the wearer's appearance. They are offered in both large and small patterns and in regulation and novelty weaves. Among the latter is a peculiar kind of "spun" fabric that has a charm all its own.

PRUNE FLUFF PIE.

Four eggs whites, six tablespoons of sugar and sixteen cooked prunes. Beat egg whites until stiff and dry, and add sugar slowly. Stone the prunes and rub through sieve. Add prune pulp to first mixture, beat thoroughly, pour into a slightly baked crust, and bake a light brown. When cool, serve with whipped cream on top of the pie.

SUGARLESS PUDDING.

Mix one pint of chopped apples and pint of bread crumbs. Add one cup of raisins, two-thirds cup of chopped suet, one unbeaten egg, one tablespoon of corn starch, half teaspoon of salt, half cup corn syrup and one cup of milk. Beat well, put into buttered molds and boil two hours. Serve hot with sauce.

DICTATES OF FASHION.

Even indoor frocks are trimmed with fur.

Plaid umbrellas are an agreeable change from the red and black.

Cherub favors the red-gorget style for dresses and has also presented

CONCERNING WOMEN.

Women are now eligible to election to all public offices in New South Wales.

Women copying clerks were first employed in the public offices in Canada in 1876.

The Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati proposes to admit women to its membership.

"Pin money" formed a customary New Year's gift for ladies in Tudor times, when the finest pins were of gold, silver, inlaid metals, ivory and rare woods.

One hundred years ago, in 1820, visitors assembled in Mrs. Willard's saloon for the amazing novelty of hearing a young woman pass an examination in geometry.

According to an eminent scientist women can talk more with less fatigue than men, because their throats are smaller and they tax their lungs and vocal chords less.

VOGUE FOR PLAITS.

Accordian plaited dresses are going to be worn a great deal. Many of the latest creations of the Paris dress-makers are treated in this way and it is expected that the spring fashions will continue this vogue.

Accordian plaits are just as much employed on gowns or tailor-made dresses as on those of tulle, satin, chiffon, voile de laise or silk.

Some of the new French sweaters are knitted of wool so light and in such sheer effects they are called chiffon sweaters. They are usually ornamented with wide ribbed borders in floral designs or Chinese effects.

The bottom of coats can be plaited in this way. Coats may be arranged with several coarse plaits, showing a plain band down the front.

Sometimes the skirt will have the front and back plaited at the sides, plain, and at other times the contrary is the case. With skirts the effect is achieved without it being necessary to sew one plait fold to one not plaited; it seems that the skirt is first of all plaited all over, then the parts pressed out which are to remain flat.

In the same way flower petals are formed, plaited in the middle and flat at the edges, the top only effecting the plaited but slightly stretching the material, giving a sort of undulating movement to the edges which lightens the whole effect. In pale, fresh, pale this would look charming, fresh and youthful.

The trimmings worn in the olden days, consisting of little plaited cords, ruffled and plaited collars, are beginning to make their appearance. With this fact before us, we are almost sure to see many of these delightful old-fashioned ideas.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Avoid What The Reds Applaud.

Mr. Editor: In your journal under date of the 11th inst. Albert Boardman seeks to answer a previous communication over the signature of the undersigned. Mr. Boardman attempts to bolster up his case by quoting part of a speech made by Frank L. Cobb, editor of the New York World. Mr. Cobb's is just the sort of talk that suits the enthusiastic radical down to the ground. The very measure regarded by the public as a crisis—the faith present for the tone of Editor Cobb's lecture on the "conscription" of the press for war purposes by the government, not only enhanced when we find this lecture which he has been giving before more or less radical audiences eagerly reduced to cold type and clipped by the New Republic. For five years there has been no free play of public opinion in the world," blandly announces Editor Cobb, curiously failing to give credence to the fact that the whole outcry of the moment is that the fine play of public opinion is altogether too fine for a red-blooded American's sense of mind.

Editor Cobb is absolutely sincere in what he says. There is no doubt whatever of his propriety of intention. But it remains a very significant fact that his words find their chief favor in the sight of the New Republic, and all similar organs of the "left."

Government suppression of the truth; government distortion of the truth; government lied glibly and magnificently," pursues Mr. Cobb. The very distortion of the truth and lying glibly was absolutely necessary; but the New Republic rolls these words of denunciation like a heavy mallet under the tongue, for one such loves to hear how, in support of the most wicked war in human history, the "government" did all sorts of nasty and arbitrary things. Hence the great applause comes chiefly from the radical gallery—despite the New York editor's earnest protest that he is not playing to that gallery at all.

"What I have said is not a plea for the new radicalism, for to me the new radicalism is the very negation of political and economic sanity. What I am pleading for is the restoration of the traditions of the republic for the restoration of the proved safeguards of human liberty, for the restoration of the free

play of public opinion, without which democracy is stultified and cannot exist; for the restoration of the old faith of the fathers which has never yet failed the nation in a crisis—the faith that they themselves sealed in their own blood.

"God forbid that our supreme achievement in this war should be the Prussianizing of our nation," Editor Cobb, Albert Boardman et al. need entertain no fear. There is infinitely less danger of America's being Prussianized than there is of its being Russianized. The difference is a strongly marked one—that between having an absolute master, and acknowledging no master at all. The latter is the doctrine of the present; the former is being preached and Brother Cobb unwittingly helps it along by disseminating ideas that the government is unscrupulously suppressing newspapers, or silencing free debate. Of that species of talk we hear too much from the downstart radicals, without adding to their number men like Mr. Cobb, who must hasten to assure us that they are not reds at all. What